Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1827. No. 1912.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of Gentlemen Summoned on the Petit Jury will not be required till Saturday the 27th Instant when it is particularly Requested they will be at the TOWN HALL at a quarter before Ten O'Clock on the Morning of that day.

F. LEGGETT.
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY, SHERIFF OFFICE
22d *January* 1827.

BOMBAY, Amateur Theatre,

BY DESIRE
OF THE
HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR.
This present Evening.

WILL BE PERFORMED
THE ROAD TO RUIN;
TO CONCLUDE WITH,
(THE SECOND TIME)
PAUL PRY.

DOORS to be open *at Six*, and performance to begin at HALF-PAST SIX PRECISELY.

Bombay, 24th January 1827

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore carried on at Bombay under the Firm of "ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS, who is authorized to receive all debts due to the late concern of "ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO."

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH.
ARCHD. INGLIS.

BOMBAY, 8th January 1827.

A FEW HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at 65 Rupees each.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 25th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
TWO CAPITAL
ARAB
Saddle Horses.

ALSO
A PAIR OF
GREY
CARRIAGE HORSES,

FIVE and Six Years Old that have been driven in a Buggy and Singly in a Shigrampoe, for these last three months, are both perfectly Sound and quiet.

The Owner parts with them having bought a Carriage and pair.

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

MRS. TADMAN, has the pleasure to inform her Customers that the prices of Bread will be reduced from the first Proximo as follow viz.

	Reas
First sort of Bread per loaf of Standard weight,	13 oz. 44
Second ....ditto,....do.....do....	13 " 36
Third.....ditto,....or Brown loaf.....	16 " 24
Cakes, Muffins, and Rolls, (English and French).....	24
Fine Flour, and Rolong each per Seer Measure.....	80

Mrs. T. begs to return her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and Customers generally; and earnestly hopes by her unremitted endeavors, to merit a continuance of that liberal support which she has hitherto experienced.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 25th Instant,

A CASE of Fish Hooks,
Several Cases of Men's coarse Hats,
Twenty Chests of young Hyson Tea, each containing seventy catties: this kind is the young leaves of the Hyson Tree.
Black Tea, in 10 catty box, several Kegs of Green Paint, Bengal Hides and Skins.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A small Bombay-built Stanhope, Arab Buggy Horse and Harness, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 25th Instant.
AN EXTENSIVE
ASSORTMENT OF
CUT AND PLAIN
Glass Ware,

COMPRISING, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine, Claret, and Liquor Glasses, Salt Cellers, Finger Cups Wine Coolers, Quart and Pint Decanters, Cruit Frames, Ink and Sand Stands, Plated Candlesticks with engraved and plain Shades, Single and double branch Wall Shades, Table Shades, Argaund Chimnies and Cottons, and spare Pillar Shades, Dessert Sets, Hookah Bottoms &c.

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FOLLOWING
FRENCH WINES,
Just Imported

WHICH are offered at the undermentioned Low Prices to close an account, viz.

Sauterne, ... per doz.	Rs. 8
Chateau Margeaux Claret, ditto	7
Lafitte, Ditto,	5

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A NEAT LOW
BUGGY.
NEARLY NEW
PRICE Rs. 700

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
A BENGAL BUILT
BUGGY.
AN
Arab Buggy Horse,
AND HARNESS.
Rs. 600.

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
WHITE PAINT.
IN KEGS OF 28lb
PRICE EACH Rs. 7-2-0

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A PAIR OF
BAY ARAB
Carriage Horses.
WITH A SET OF
HANDSOME BRASS MOUNTED
CARRIAGE HARNESS.
PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 24th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction on Thursday the 25th Inst. at 4 o'Clock afternoon.

At a Godown near their Shop,
50 Bales of Gunnies more or less Damaged on account of those Concerned Imported on the Hibberts Captain THEAKER.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL on Saturday the 27th Inst. at Noon, Sell by Auction.

At their Rooms, an Envoice of very Superior Figured Sash Ribbon, emported from China this, Season, the said Ribbon, will be found on comparison equal if not Superior to any inported this season.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 27th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS.

Articles of descriptions, viz. Long Cloths, Hindoo Pattern Chintz, Silver Epaulettes, Books, Drawing paper, Pieces of Musick, a Set of Burrowes's Ency. in 11 vols. Maps of different kinds, Wearing apparel, Mourning and other Jewellery, Sherauz Wine, Madeira do. and a number of other Articles, positively to be cleared off to close, different accounts.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th of February, The Household Property, Wines, and Carriages &c. &c. belonging to.

J. ELPHINSTON ESQ.
(proceeding to England,)
at his residence Byculla, Nesbit Lane.
VIZ.

Glass and China Ware, consisting of a Set of Queen's Ware, a Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast Set of beautiful Worcester Ware richly Gilt, Patent Chandeliers, Painted Vase Lamps, Hanging Lamps, a Handsome Jackwood Sideboard, a complete Set of Dinner Tables, a Pembroke and Round Table, Dressing Tables, Mahogany Oval Table, Couches, Chairs, Cots, Stands, Reading Stand, Screen, Palanquins &c. &c. and, if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain, a capital London Landau, built to order, has been but very little used, with a good set of Harness, and with or without a pair of serviceable and quiet Grey Horses, a Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle almost new, a Lady's Pouey, with Saddle and Bridle.

A Stock of very old London Particular Madeira Wine, in Bottle, purchased in the Pipe in this country, sent home in 1813 and 1814, brought back again in Bottle here.—This Wine has not only had the advantage of the Passage from Madeira to India, but also of the voyage from India to England and back—The whole of the Wine, when originally purchased, was of the first quality, and with improvement from age, and the sea voyages, is now very superior—Musters of the Wine may be tasted at KEMPT AND Co's Godown,—and for the convenience of purchasers, it will be put up in lots of two dozen each.

Notice will be given in a future paper when the property can be viewed.

Catalogues will be printed.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission a Horse as good Action, goes well in double or Single Harness, and is not parted with for any fault.

ALSO.

A Compact Bay, Saddle Horse, particulars may be known by applying to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAHATESEE POGOS MAHATESEE ASTVASATOOR, late of Bombay, Armenian Merchant, deceased, may be granted to ARRATOON ISAAC, and ARRATOON APCAR Esquires, the Executors and Trustees named in and appointed by the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of January 1227.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

اشتهار

درخواست کرده اند در سپریم کورٹ یعنے محکمه اعلاي منبي سند وصیت نامه ماتیس پاگوس ماتیس استوا ساتور ارمني سود اگر فوتیده باشنده منبي داده خواهد شد به اراتون اسحاق و اراتون اپکار اسکویرس کے وکیل و وصي در وصیت نامه مذکوره اند همه کسان وابستگان اورا ظاهر گردد

تاریخ ۱۸ جانوري ۱۸۲۷

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON DIRECT,

THE FINE SHIP

HIBBERTS.

OF 500 TONS.

EDWARD THEAKER,

COMMANDER,

TO SAIL IN THE END OF THIS MONTH

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen and particulars learnt at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 24th January 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH JANUARY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 18 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to make the following Medical appointments.

Assistant Surgeon H. Michie to be Vaccinator in the Deckan, vice Taylor promoted:

Assistant Surgeon S. Love to succeed Mr. Michie.

Assistant Surgeon A. Graham to be Vaccinator in the North West Division of Guzerat, vice Gray promoted.

Assistant Surgeon A. Young to be Civil Surgeon at Kaira, vice Graham.

Assistant Surgeon A. Johnston to be Civil Surgeon at Sholapore.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Montefiore to be Surgeon to the Bussorah Residency.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1827.

No. 19 of 1827.—Lieutenant Neville, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I. and Acting Extra Assistant Guzerat Survey, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, for a period of twelve months.

No. 20 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind Articles III. of Section VIII. of the Medical Regulation; and directs that in future the Senior Medical Officer serving with Native Troops be placed in charge of Lock Hospitals at the respective stations where such institutions have been or may be established.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1827.

No. 22 of 1827.—Surgeon G. Gordon is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the recovery of his health, on leave of absence for nine months.

No. 23 of 1827.—Lieutenant Colonel John Briggs, of the Madras Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1827.

No. 24 of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Peter Lumbum to be Conductor, vice R. Reid pensioned.—Date of appointment 29th Nov. 1826.

No. 25 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in General Orders.

General Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Hardy, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Quarter Master General of the Army, vice Shuldham, who has proceeded on furlough to Europe.—Date of appointment 15th January 1827.

Lieutenant Colonel Hardy will take his seat at the Military Board.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Aitchison, Adjutant General of the Army, is appointed to a seat at the Clothing Board.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1827.

No. 26 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to transfer Captain J. S. Canning, of the 3d Regiment N. I. to the Invalid Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1827.

No. 27 of 1827.—Lieutenant H. Jameson, of the 17th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Nagpore on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence until the 1st of May next.

No. 28 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

17th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant C. F. Pelly to be Captain, and Ensign R. C. Curry to be Lieutenant, in succession to Ellis deceased—Date of Rank 15th January 1827.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I was much gratified by noticing in the last Courier, that it is at last intended to lower the price of Bread; but I confess that I was surprised at seeing that the intended reduction amounts to no more than four reas on the 13 ounce loaf. Two years since Wheat was 45 to 50 Rupees the candy, and the price of a 13 ounce loaf (second) was 40 reas. Since that time the price of Wheat has gradually declined, and at the present period it may be had at from 18 to 24 Rupees the candy. Now this being the fact, it needs no reasoning to shew, that if the venders of Bread could afford to sell a 13 ounce loaf (second) for 40 reas when Wheat was 45 or 50 Rupees the candy, they could assuredly afford to sell it at a much lower rate than that now proposed. I shall not trouble you with further observations at present, but leave the matter to the conscientious consideration of those who are engaged in supplying what is not in aptly called "the staff of life."

I am Sir,
Yours obediently,
ONE OF A FAMILY.

Bombay, 22d January 1827.

P. S.—If you think the above worthy of a place in your paper, I shall be obliged by your inserting it. Should the hint be taken in the proper quarter, it will confer a benefit on not only the European, but a considerable portion of the Native community.

ONE OF A FAMILY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We decline publishing "T S's" Letter to "Traveller" being convinced that it would only lead to a still further discussion upon a subject on which enough has already been said.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY 1827.

Through the kindness of a friend we have been favoured with the perusal of a few London and Liverpool Newspapers, to the end of August, from which and those brought to Madras by the Cumbrian, to very nearly the middle of [illegible] we have thought would be most interesting to our readers.

We are happy to find that altho' great distress still prevails among the manufacturing districts particularly at Liverpool and Manchester, that the measure lately adopted by His Majesty's Ministers of allowing the importation of foreign grain, at a trifling duty is likely to be productive of so much good.

We are sorry to observe among the deaths, the names of Lord Gifford Master of the Rolls, Lords Winchelsea, and Waterford, Sir Harry Calvert, and Sir Charles Oakly, Baronets.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native School Book and School Society was held on Saturday last at the Society's Buildings the Hon'ble the Governor in the Chair.

The meeting was very respectably attended, and among those present were the principal European and Native Gentlemen of the settlement. The Third Report of the managing Committee was read by Capt. Jervis, the Secretary, in which was detailed in a very able and perspicuous manner the extraordinary progress which the Society has made within the short space of twelve months towards carrying into effect the object of the institution. A number of resolutions were passed connected with the business of the Society, after which a very interesting examination of the Pupils took place in English, Mahratta, Guzerattee and Arithmetic, during which several of them displayed uncommon acuteness and drew down the astonishment and approbation of all present. Prizes were distributed to the most deserving of the Scholars and also to the head masters of the School and the meeting closed with a few exhibitions of the Lithographic Press which exited more than ordinary curiosity among the native gentlemen.

We hope it is unnecessary to remind the friends of the Drama that on the boards of our Amateur Theatre will be performed this evening. The "Road to Ruin" with Paul Pry for the second time.

The French Ship Ann Marie from Bordeaux the 18th August anchored in the harbour last night. Owing to the lateness of the hour however we were unable to ascertain whether she had been the bearer of any late news, altho' a rumor was spread for the occuracy of which we by no means pledge ourselves, that the long looked for Britannia for this port, was wrecked in St. Helena Bay and that several of the passengers had perished—a few have come on from the Cape by the Ann Marie, but we decline giving their names as they have been sent to us, as we are not very sure of their being correctly given.

BOMBAY COURIER, JAN. 20.

The Cumbrian, of this Port, has reached Madras, having left the Downs on the 15th of September, by which letters to the 13th of that month have received here, which continue to give encouraging accounts of commercial affairs generally. The ports had been opened for the admission of certain descriptions of grain at reduced duties, which had given great satisfaction. The Sarah and Lonach, for Bombay, had sailed previous to, or along with the Cumbrian, which spoke the latter outside the Channel.

The death of Henry Meriton Esq. late Superintendent of Marine at this Presidency, is announced in a paper of the middle of August.

Accounts have been received from Tabrez of the 16th October, which mention that a body of 5000 Russians, under General Sewadzamidoff, had advanced upon Erivan, but that the Sirdar of that place, an old and distinguished officer, by dividing his army and keeping constantly on their front, flanks and rear, harrassed them so much that they had been obliged, after approaching within a short distance of the city, to retreat, with the loss of 400 men and part of their baggage.

In our paper of the 6th instant, we mentioned the defeat of the army of Aobas Merza by the Russians. The following more particular account of the action than we were then able to give, has since been received.

On the 26th September, the Prince Royal, having heard of the advance of the Russians, marched from Sheessa at an early hour in the morning, and after proceeding 10 miles to Ganja, found the Russians drawn up in squares in the plain in the neighbourhood of that place, ready to receive him. The Russian army consisted, by the best accounts, of 10,000 infantry and 5,000 dragoons and cossacks, with 20 pieces of cannon. That of Persia amounted to 16,000 infantry, and nearly as many irregular cavalry, with 22 guns, The action commenced with a cannonade on both sides, & the Persian artillery in one part of the field was so well served under the superintendence of Mr. Dawson, an English Conductor of Ordnance in the service of the Prince Royal, as to oblige a Russian division to retire and abandon its artillery. Two of Major Hart's disciplined battalions charged the retreating column, but not being supported by the main body of the Persian army, were thrown into disorder and put to the rout, when the whole of the Prince Royal's army made a precipitate retreat, pursued by a body of Russians who were, however, kept in check by the Per- brought safe off the field. It was not known in what direction the Russians had marched after the action.

It is to be hoped that the mode of warfare so successfully adopted by the Sirdar of Erivan will open the eyes of the Persians to the only effective plan of defending their country, and that they will not again venture to compete with the disciplined troops of Russia in a pitched battle in the open plain.

Accounts from the Gulph of Persia mention, that Ramah Bin Jabir, an Arab Chief long celebrated for his turbulent and daring disposition, has experienced a fate characteristic of the whole course of his life. His violent aggressions having united the Arabs of Bahrene and Katiffe against him, they blockaded his port of Daman, from which (Ramah Bin Jabir, having left a garrison in the fort under his son,) had sailed in a well appointed *Bugalow*, for the purpose of endeavouring to raise a confederacy of his friends in his support. Having failed in this object, he returned to Daman, and in spite of the boats blockading the port, succeeded in visiting his garrison, and immediately re-embarked, taking with him his youngest son. On arriving on board his *Bugalow* he was received by his followers with a salute, which decisive indication of his presence immediately attracted the attention of his opponents. one of whose boats, commanded by Shaik Ahmed Bin Suliman, and nephew of the Shaik of Bahrene, proceeded to attack him. A desperate struggle ensued, and Shaik Ahmed, finding after some time that he had lost nearly the whole of his crew by the fire of Ramah's boat, retired for reinforcements. These being obtained, he immediately returned singly to the contest, nobly prohibiting any of the other boats of the fleet from joining in the conflict. The fight was renewed with redoubled fury, when at last, Ramah, being informed (for he has been long blind) that his men were falling fast around him, mustered the remainder of the crew, and issued orders to close and grapple with his opponent. When this was effected, and after embracing his son, he was led with a lighted torch to the magazine, which instantly exploded, blowing his own boat to atoms, and setting fire to that of Shaik Ahmed, which immediately afterwards shared the same fate. Shaik Ahmed and a few of his followers escaped to the other boats, but only one of Ramah's brave crew was saved; and it is supposed that upwards of 300 men perished in this heroic contest.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society was held in the Scotch Church on Tuesday the 16th instant.

Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. in the Chair.

From the Annual Report, which was read, and ordered to be printed, we are happy to learn that the Mission in the Southern Konkan is in a prosperous state. At the two stations of Bankote and Harnee, the Missionaries have at present under their superintendence no fewer than sixty five schools, in which two thousand seven hundred boys are receiving the blessing of education. About four months ago a commencement was also made in female education; and notwithstanding the obstacle which were at first thrown in the way by the natives, we have the satisfaction to know that these have in a great measure been overruled, and that eleven schools have been established and organized, in which three hundred girls are now being instructed in reading and sewing.

We understand from the Report also, that during the past year the Missionaries have begun the higher work of preaching the gospel to the natives; and at the lithographic press at Bankote, tracts of various sizes, to the number of 18,000, have been printed. Of these tracts, four are upon the nature and importance of Christianity, and a large proportion of them have been distributed among the people.

These, we think, are great things. The Missionaries cannot as yet indeed say that any actual conversions to Christianity have been made by them; but they are using the likeliest, nay, the appointed means; and, as believers in the Word of God, we do not doubt that the appointed means will be followed by success. At any rate, the circumstance of giving education to 3,000 children is not to be overlooked. So far, every man who wishes well to his fellow-men will admit that the Missionaries are doing positive and great good, and that their labours merit public countenance and support.

The following gentlemen were chosen office bearers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq.
VICE PRESIDENT,
William Nicol, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
The Rev. Joseph Laurie,
Crawford McLeod, Esq.
George Smyttan, Esq.
George Forbes, Esq.
Major Sheriff.
Arch. Inglis, Esq.
Captain W. Miller.
SECRETARY.
The Rev. James Clow.

BOMBAY.

[illegible] Powell, Brig. Adjt. Genl.
Capt. J. Molesworth, Asst. Cy. Genl.
Lieut. W. R. Wynter, 14th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. R. Davidson, M. Establisht.
Surgn. D. C. Bell, 18th Regt.
Capt. A. Lowe, Engineers.
Lieut. and Adjt. H. Carsellis, 17th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. Molesworth, A. Cy. Genl.
Lieut. Probyn, Pioneers.
Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 12th Regt. N. I.
Capt. T. Leighton, Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Capt. W. Jacob, Artillery.
Lieut. Wm. Lang, 21st Regt. N. I.

NAUTICLE CHRONCLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 17th, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, from Tunkara Bunder.

19th, Ship Norfolk, (Free Trader) Alexander Greig Commander, from China, 4th Dec. 1826.

22d, American Brig Fawn, James Briant Commander, from Salem, 22d July.

DEPARTURES.—January 17th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, to Surat

20th, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, to Tellichery.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Hibberts for London.
Gipsey for Liverpool.
Carron for China.
Sulimany for ditto.
Francis Warden for Persian Gulph.
Julia for Bhownagur.
Dutch.—Brig Norfolk for West Coast

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 2. Ship Victory, C. Farquharson, from London 19th August—Brig Sophia, G. Davies, from Akyab 24th December.

Passengers per James Colvin, from Amherst Town:—Captain Becher, Bengal Artillery; Mr. Davies, Embkn. Commy. Dept.; Mr. James Lauchlin, Bengal Pay Office; Mr. Partridge, Adjutant General's Office; Mr. Sub-Conductor Stevens; Eighty-four Public Followers of the Flotilla and Commissariat Department.

Per Brig Highland Chief, from Amherst Town:—Lieutenant R. R. Harris, H. M. 87th Regiment; Lieutenant J. Bartleman, 44th Native Infantry.

Per Ship Victory, from London:—Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Sterling; Miss Fraser; Colonel Arnold 16th Lancers; Captain Elliott; Captain Sterling, Bengal Native Infantry; Messrs. Hare, Sturt, Barlow, Ogilvy, and Read, Writers; Messrs. Brooke, McConnell, Salkeld, Boswell, De L'Etang, McGregor, and Whittleford, Cadets; Messrs. Benjamin Smythe, Thomas Flemming, and John Christian, returned to India; Mr. Bird, Free Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—None.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz.

January 1, 1827. Carn Brea Castle, Bombay Merchant, Futtle Mobarruck and Futtle Main.

January 2. Morley, Lady Ruffles, Malcolm, Isabella, and Mary Ann.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, JANUARY 2, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Asia and Rose

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

—H. C. C. S. Cornwall—H. C. C. S. Abberton proceeded down—American Brig Mars proceeded down—Thalia passed down—Brig Sophia, passed up—William Money and Fairlie, outward bound, remain—Mellikel Bahar, inward-bound, remains.

KEDGEREE:—H. C. Sg. S. Investigator, outward-bound, remains—Victory, passed up.

SAUGUR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely and Prince Regent—Golconda, outward-bound, remains.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS

Per Moira, W. Hornblow, to the Coast:—Mistresses Hormel, Brander, Burt, and Newmarch; Miss Lister; Captain Hormel; Doctors Brander and Bys; Messrs. Burt and French.

To Europe:—Mrs. MacQuha.

Children:—Marters Wm. MacQuha and James Henry MacQuha; Misses Louisa MacQuha, Charlotte Eliza MacQuha, Rose Smelt and Susan Smith.

Per Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, to Europe:—Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Southall and two Children, and Mrs. Stewart; Captain Jarvis, 5th Regiment Native Infantry; and Dr. Tweedie, H. C. Cavalry.

Children:—Masters Alexander Vincent Richard Jarvis, Maurice Tweedie, and John Tweedie; Misses Jane Eliza Jarvis, Catherine Charlotte Jarvis, Harriet Tweedie, Ann Tweedie and Sarah Campbell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—7th, Ship Ann, Captain Worthington, from Rangoon the 29th December.—8th, Ship Morley, Captain G. Holiday, from Calcutta the 24th December, and Saugor Roads, 2d January.—Do. Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain J. Wyllie, from Coringee the 2d January.

DEPARTURES.—January 8th, Ship Moira, Capt W. Hornblow, for London.

Passenger per Ship Moira for Cape:—Captain J. L. Grant.

For England:—Mrs. Pakenham, Mrs. F. W. Russell, Mrs. McQuhae, Mrs. MacQueen, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Claridge; W. Dent. Esq.; Lieut. Colonel Smelt, Major De Graves, Captain Gordon, Captain Leslie, Capt. Claridge, Lieut. Doveton, Lieut. Bell;—Children: Misses Eliza Dent, Charl. McQuhae, Louisa McQuhae, Rose Smelt, Susannah Smith, Rosina French, Christiana Haig, Sarah Wilson, Margaret Ashton, and Maria Spicer; Masters Geo. Pakenham, Alex. Steven, J. Moorat, Wm. McQuhae, Henry Alexander, Wm. Alexander, H. French, W. Haig, Richard Ashton, R. Turner, A. Turner, Gordon, Russell, and two Masters Dent;—Corporal R. Bleever, Mrs. Helen Jackson. Mrs. Lawson, and 5 Native Servants.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Providence, Captain J. M. Ardlie.
Ship Ann, Captain Worthington.
Ship Morley, Captain G. Holiday,
Brig Lovely Sophia Captain J. Wyllie.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Taylor, 25th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At Poona on the 12th Instant, Mrs. M. C. Aikin, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 15th Inst the Lady of Captain Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Mhow, on the 4th of January 1827, Captain Ellis, 17th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, Assist. Com. Gen. Malwa Field Force, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 28th December, Mrs. G. F. Bowbear, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on Monday, the 25th December, the Lady of the Reverend Thomas N. Stevens, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d January, Mr. Bartholemew Fairlie, aged 75 years.

At Monghyr, on the 24th December, Mr. Peter Anderson, Superintending Serjeant of Insane Hospitals, at the above Station, aged 66 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 8th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. Francis Arthur Dorsey, Sergeant Major of the 16th Regiment N. I. to Eliza, the eldest Daughter of Conductor Edward Bonjour, of Ordnance.

Calcutta.

We understand that the substance of the Regulations made by the Supreme Court under Mr. Wynn's new Jury Act is as follows:—

All persons being residents in Calcutta, occupying Houses at the monthly rent of fifty rupees and possessing property to the amount of five thousand rupees, will be considered competent to serve as petit Jurors.

All persons holding offices under the Supreme Court, minors, persons attainted of felony, foreigners and lunatics, and persons unable to read and write English, are deemed incompetent. The Sheriff is prohibited from putting on the list the names of those natives, of whose knowledge of the English language he has not practical experience. All Governors, Peers, Officers of the Army and Navy, Clergymen, domestic servants and native priests are incompetent. All covenanted civil servants, all persons of rank and authority and possessed of two hundred thousand Rupees, are only liable to serve on Grand and Special Juries.

In January and February of every year, the Sheriff is to make enquiry, and prepare an accurate list of persons capable of serving on Juries, their places of residence, qualifications and country.

The Sheriff to deliver the list to the Court on the 1st of March, who will re-deliver it to the Clerk of the Crown, it will then be verified and published in the Government Gazette or other Calcutta newspaper.

Any person wrongly described in the list may make application to the sitting Judge, and the list will be altered, and the corrected copy published in June. The list will be put amongst the records of the Court.

Persons summoned in one Jury will not be summoned again till the conclusion of the twelve month.

The Sheriff will summon at each sessions thirty six persons on the Grand and sixty on the Petty Jury, and the summons will be served one week before they are required to attend.

If any case shall require it and the Judges shall think proper, a special Jury will be granted, and summoned from the lists of the Grand and Special Juries, their names and places of residence first being written on cards, and then put into a box and shaken, and forty eight, taken out. If any objection be made to any of these forty eight, and the Clerk of the Crown be satisfied of its justice, their names will be left out. All matters connected with special Juries will be conducted as in England, and all persons applying for special Juries will pay the necessary fees.

There shall be no award that by-standers shall sit except with the consent of all parties. Wilful disobedience to the summons will be punished.

The above we believe is the substance of the regulations, a correct copy of which we hope in a few days to lay before the public.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

Amongst the proposed Rules of the Calcutta United Service Club, to which we some time since gave insertion, there was one which restricted admission to candidates, who should have stood appointed seven years to one or other branch of the service, with certain specified exceptions. We are sorry to learn, that some misapprenension prevails with respect to this clause, and that it has been understood to apply exclusively to the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Military and Medical Services, and not to members of the Civil Service. This misconception appears to have arisen from an error in the transcript of the original paper, drawn up at the meeting of the 29th ultimo, in consequence of which the circumflex in the copies circulated, did not comprehend, as it should have done, the words, Civil Servants, an omission wholly accidental and undesigned. We are happy, therefore, to have it in our power to remove any unfavourable impression, which this accident may have induced, to the detriment of the Club, which it has been proposed to establish, and from which we augur the most advantageous results. The restriction of seven years, the purport of which must be sufficiently obvious, is of general application, except in the cases specified, and affects equally the Civil and Military branches of the service.

Native Papers.—Peshawer.—Yar Mohammed of the latest advices.—At Jelalabad, a serious affray had taken place between the Yusef Zeis and Nur Zeis residing there, in which Rehman Khan, the chief of the former was killed, and the governor of Jelalabad had been compelled to leave the place, and encamp at several kos distance. Letters from Dost Mohammed Khan at Kabul, announced his purpose of investigating the affair, and then proceeding to Peshawer.

Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—The Raja's tents were pitched at Jehdi to the 20th of November, and different representations were received from the districts in the neighbourhood, and guides for the road were obtained. Advices from Mr. Lord and the other French Officers reported their having encamped in the districts of Rohtas, where the Zemindars of Aterti having stolen fifteen camels, the French Officers had ordered their village to be set on fire, and the robbers to be secured. In reply, they were ordered to punish any of the Zemindars, who should be guilty of disobedience. The Vakil of Raheem Khan, the younger son of Jemal al Din khan of Aghi Gerh, presented a representation from his master, stating, that after his father's death, he had received from his elder brother the portion assigned to him, but that now upon the death of his father's principal favourite, his brother refused to deliver him his share of the money and effects. An order was issued therefore, directing Gholam Ahmed Khan, the elder brother, to give up the share of his junior. A letters in the name of Hakim Rukn al Din Khan was addressed to Govind Jus, the Vakil at Ludhiana. The health of the Maharaja continued infirm.

Maharaja Sindhia.—Advices from Sindhia's camp to the nineteenth of November, state that letters had been received from Burhanpur, giving an account of a successful action between Maharao Tehsildar, and the refractory Zemindars of Keranli Ghat: the Rao having proceeded thither with two hundred followers, was unable to force a passage for three or four days, but at last Madhu Rao, with fifty troopers, succeeded in carrying the pass and then the insurgents were put to the sword. The pass was taken and a considerable booty captured. On the 18th, Captain Steuart arrived, and in a conversation, gave an account of the air and water of Sabathu, and on the day following, agreeably to the previous intimation of the Resident, two English officers from the Dekhin, were introduced to the Maha Raja and received Khelats.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

[*The Government Gazette, Jan.* 1.

We have received the Singapore Chronicle to the 25th November. It contains no Java news and nothing of particular interest. Some extracts will be found in a preceding column.

Opium has continued to decline in price—some holders who were previously disposed to be firm at higher rates, appear at length to have lost confidence in the article and to be anxious to sell. Sales of Patna have been made at 1000 Drs. and a parcel of 10 Chests was sold at the same price but in exchange for Spelter, and which must therefore be considered as equivalent to a further reduction. The general opinion seems to be that the article has not yet seen its lowest, and as no sales of Patna could be made to any extent at the present rate of 1000 Drs. this price must be considered as perfectly nominal—some trifling sales of Benares have been made at 1100 Drs.

The Stock in China is heavy, and sales difficult to be effected at a considerable reduction. A sale of Malwa is understood to have been made at 850 Dollars.

We understand that, according to the new regulation framed by the Supreme Court for the convenience of the Grand Jury, the Criminal Sessions will commence fifteen days after the *conclusion* of each Term, instead of "after the *commencement*" as stated in our Paper of Saturday last.

The *Irrawaddy* steam-vessel was yesterday launched from the dock-yard of Mr. Kyd, the Government builder. She is fitted out with two highly-finished engines of forty-horse power, by Maudsley and is expected from the care which has been taken in her construction, and the eminence of the engineer who submitted her plans (Sir R. Sippings) to be of a superior order. We understand she is to be completed with all possible expedition for the service of the government, and that her first destination is Ava,. Another vessel, on the same principles, is in a state of considerable forwardness, and will be launched in the course of the ensuing month.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 2.

NATIVE JURY.

We will briefly state the purport of the observations which appeared in the Bengal Chronicle of the 5th December on the subject of the late Act of Parliament respecting the admission of all classes of Natives to sit upon Juries.

1st.—All classes of Natives, namely Hindoos, Moosulmans, Christians &c. will have the privilege of being chosen jurors to judge in cases of murder, theft, and such other criminal suits; but it is left to the Judges of the Supreme Court to determine and make regulations respecting the qualifications of such persons as to their knowledge of the English language and judgement in secular affairs; that is the Judges will permit those only to act the task.

2ndly.—The Grand Jury is to be composed exclusively of Christians.

3rdly.—All classes indiscrimately will be eligible to the Petit Jury which has the power of determining whether a person is guilty or not guilty; with this exception that when either of the parties is a Christian, all the twelve persons of the Jury shall be no other but Christians; on the contrary when either of the parties is a Hindoo, or Moosulman, or of any other class, Christians shall have the privilege of judging, that is all the twelve persons or any number of the Jury may be Christians.

The consequence of this New Act passed in England is, that in matters where a man's life is at stake or where banishment, imprisonment, and such other severe punishments are awarded, we, Hindoos and Moosulmans, must submit to the verdict of Christians whether they be natives of Britain, or the offspring of British Fathers by Indian Mothers, whether they be the common Portuguese, or Armenians, or the Rice Christians of Serampore. These persons shall have the privilege of judging in cases where our lives are concerned: whereas we, although living in the same country or even in the same hamlet with them, and partaking in their virtues and vices, shall have no power of judging respecting them. In like manner our descendants must also submit their lives to the decision of the sons of Christians.

Missionaries and Clergymen have spent more than thirty years in disseminating their faith in different sorts of books and by various other means without being able to make a single true and sincere convert to Christianity; but now the way is opened, and many persons no longer able patiently to bear the reproach brought upon them by this Parliamentary Act, will haste to take shelter under the Christian faith. When the rulers of a country use force or art to win over their subjects to their own faith from that of their ancestors, who shall have the power to oppose?

It would have been consonant to reason, virtue, and equity, if it had been ordered by this Act that as a Christian shall have the privilege of being tried by a jury composed of Christians only, in like manner a Hindoo or a Moosulman shall be tried by a jury consisting exclusively of persons of his faith; or that as Christians shall have the privilege of sitting with Hindoos Moosulmans on the trial of a Hindoo or Moosulmans, so Hindoos and Moosulmans shall have the privilege equally with Christians of sitting on the trial of a Christian. But instead of this, the order of the Parliamentary Act has laid all Hindoos as well as Moosulmans without any regard to rank or respectability prostrate at the feet of Christians whether of this or of any other place. On this subject a memorial has been presented now nearly a month past to the proper authorities in England by a person amongst us who is waiting in anexious expectation to hear the result.—*Sumbad Coumoody.* 30*th December*, 1826.

[*Ben. Chro. January* 2.

We have been favored with a copy of an *Itinerary* and *Directory* for *Western India*, by Captain John Clunes, of the Bombay Military Service, which has just issued from the Bishop's College Prees. The utility of works of this nature is so generally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to insist upon it, and Travelers would be very glad to obtain similar information on every part of British India. The author does not pretend to have attained perfect accuracy, which indeed cannot reasonably be expected, but we have every reason to believe there are no material errors, and that the author is correct, in asserting that it will be found sufficiently near the truth for every practical purpose. But the work is not a mere Itinerary, as it contains much valuable statistical information, the population and number of houses in the different towns and villages being given as nearly as could be ascertained, and there is a very ample table of the time of high water on the west coast of India, with many remarks which will be useful to coasters. The author apologizes for occasional violations of *every* system of orthography in the names of places, he not having ventured to alter the spelling of such names as long usage has sanctioned, however incorrect. We agree with him that it is much to be wished that a uniform system of romanizing oriental words could be adopted, as the variety which now exists leads to endless confusion; but till this desirable object can be effected, we must ever protest against altering the spelling of words which have long been familiarized to English ears, and which may now be considered as forming part of our language.

We hope the sale of this work, the typographical execution of which deserves praise, will be sufficient to afford the author some remuneration for his labours, and to encourage others to follow him in his very sueful path.

Bengal Hurkaru,—January 3.

Madras.

THE ARMY.

It is said that General Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B. will be appointed Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Foot, *vice* General Sir Harry Calvert, Baronet, deceased—that Major-General Lord Frederick, Bentinck, will obtain the Colonelcy of the 58th Foot, *vice* Lord Lynedoch, appointed to the 14th Foot; and that Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hope, G. C. B. and M. P., will succeed the late General Sir Harry Calvert, as Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1826.

MASTERSHIP OF THE ROLLS.—This situation, so ably filled by the late Lord Gifford, is reckoned among the best in the gift of the Crown. The salary is 8,000l. a-year, with a first rate residence, a chapel attached, and a chaplain to perform service. The business of the Rolls Court, though often important, is not nearly so heavy as that of either Court of Chancery, or the King's Bench. The Master of the Rolls is, besides, irremovable. He holds his office by the same tenure as the Law Judges.—"*Quam diu si se bene gesseri.*"

It is reported that the Vice-Chancellor will succeed the late Lord Gifford, as Master of the Rolls; that Sir Charles Wetherall will succeed Sir John Leach, as Vice-Chancellor; and that Mr. Tindal will be Solicitor-General. Some difficulty exists in the arrangement with regard to the Deputy Speakership of the House of Lords. —(*Evening Paper.*)

The Solicitor General, Sir Charles Wetherall, had a long private interview yesterday with the Lord Chancellor in his private room at Lincoln's Inn Hall. It was conjectured that it related to the filling up of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Gifford.—(*Globe.*)

Frederick Reynolds has undertaken, on the part of his friend Price, to read, superintend, and prepare for representation, all dramatic productions at Drury-lane Theatre during the ensuing season.

Mr. T. Moore is employed, we understand, in writing the life of Lord Byron, which is to accompany a most splendid Edition of the Noble Author's Works, to be published by Murray. —*Morning Paper.*

The accomplished daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanly, Bart, of Alderley Park, Cheshire, is about to be led to the hymeneal alter by the gallant Captain Parry, whose voyage in the Arctic seas will hand down his name on the same imperishable tablet with Anson, Cooke, and other intrepid navigators, who have done honour to their country, by becoming benefactors to the world.—*Morning Paper.*

Madras Courier Extraordinary, Jan. 10.

Europe.

UNITED KINGDOM STEAM PACKET.

The United Kingdom, without question, outstrips and surpasses any thing of the kind

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

POETRY.

TO IANTHE.

Thou wert to me a morning dream
That vanishes with day—
Woven of an ethereal frame,
Alloy'd with mortal clay.

And now when thou all spirit art
In memory's treasury,
And I can bear with callous heart,
Griefless to speak of thee—

Thou seemest only to have been
A vision soft and bright,
That floated lovely o'er earth's scene
To glorify its night.

Yet from my retrospective gleam
Of bliss I'd take thee not;
Enough for me thy eye's mild beam—
Thy passion unforgot—

Calling again long perish'd hours,
And bringing to me still,
Pleasures that were too briefly ours,
Regrets that almost kill.

For hadst thou lived, time cold had made
The love that now shall burn
Chasten'd by years; or thou hadst paid
Indifference in return.

Now thou art dear as at the birth
Of our long parted love,
Unchanged, when all beside of earth
Hath cloy'd, or ceased to move.

For I have well, nigh run the round
Of frail humanity;
But have no treasure worthy found
To buy one dream of thee? L.

(Continued from the third Page.)

ever seen. In the extent of her dimensions, the power of her machinery, the elegance of her structure, and the splendour of her arrangements, she is without comparison, and will figure in the water like a mighty leviathan without a rival.

This stupendous vessel measures on deck 175 feet long, by 45 feet, 6 inches wide—her paddles are above 20 feet in diameter, and she has two engines of 100 horse power each; she is frigate built and has a spar-deck above the main-deck, which has a large open area in the centre, surrounded by iron balustrades.—You descend to the main-deck by a flight of steps on either side, and find the bottom of this commodious are a environed by a range of elegant sleeping apartments, containing ample room, and every requisite for dressing, &c., and peculiarly adapted for summer travelling.

From this is the entrance to the saloon, which is situated under the quarter-deck, and is a spacious apartment, whose dazzling splendor rivals the ideas we are wont to form of the domes of Eastern luxury. It is supported on each side by Corinthian pillars of highly polished satin-wood, and in the middle by a range of brass pillars of the same order; it measures 46 feet long, and 36 broad. Then beautiful mirrors, ranged on all sides, shed on the surrounding objects, like the dancing light of an eternal sunbeam, their glittering and reflective rays. Three ranges of tables, extending length ways, afford sufficient accommodation for 130 persons to dine at once. Handsome sofas and chairs of a very fashionable pattern, while the most useful, are not the least ornamental part of the furniture of the season.

The saloon is hung with crimson damask curtains; and, besides the sky-light, it is lighted from the stern, and six other windows, three on each side; it has also windows which look out on the main-deck, making in all 16 in number.

Immediately below this apartment is a spacious sleeping room for gentlemen; it is curtained with blue damask, and fitted up with much taste. As before observed, the light is admitted by an oval aperture at the top; around the sides of which are ranged plate glass reflectors, which give a thousand magical localities to surrounding objects; and what at present seems to excite the particular attention of visitors, is a large glass globe, containing gold-coloured fishes, resting on the plate-glass at the top, and vases of roses placed around its edge, which become represented to the spectators below like a miniature sea of transparent brightness, bespangled by a thousand little shining inhabitants, flitting through its waters, and which seem to flow through an endless paradise of flowers. A flight of steps, guarded by brass ballus-trades, at the end of the room, leads to the Saloon—and at the other end an ascent of eight steps communicates with the main deck.

From the main-deck a flight of steps of easy descent conducts to the ladies apartment, which is most superbly and tastefully arranged, and affords every convenience which luxury could invent, or the most luxurious require. It is curtained with crimson damask; and the chairs as well as the sofas which surround it, are covered with the same material. It is supported on each side by Ionic pillars, and is furnished with two large plate-glass mirrors, rich Brussels carpets, &c. so that the richness of the gilding, its convenience and seclusion, seem more to resemble some fabled bower, pictured by the fairy fingers of romance, than the cabin of a steam-boat. And one thing more must be observed respecting it, namely, its being placed so near the centre of the vessel, that the motion at sea will be scarcely preceptible.

There is also a fore sleeping cabin, comprising six apartments of different sizes, containing from two to ten beds each, for the convenience of families; also a smal steerage, fitted up with 14 beds and bedding, nearly as good as the rest. The total number of beds in the vessel is 170.

The kitchen also displays considerable ingenuity in the construction and arrangement of its various conveniences, and we are informed it is to be placed under the direction of two French cooks. Surely, "the pride of luxury can no farther go."

The builders are Messrs. Robert Steel and Son, of this town; the engines are the work of David Napier, Esq. of Glasgow, whose ability and success in the construction of steam machinery are well known; and the furniture and decorative parts of the interior have been finished by Mr. Cameron, cabinet maker of this place, from drawings by Mr. James Bannister of Liverpool. In a few days we understand, the United Kingdom will be ready for sea, when she will proceed round the north of Scotland, under the command of Captain James Owen, late of the Majestic.

When we consider, for a moment, the vast difference between the vessel, we have now described, and the little cockboat, comparatively, which, under the name of the Comet, first revolved its wheels adventurously on the Clyde, and was the parent of the numerous European family of steam packets, we feel no small pride in witnessing the rapid approach to perfection, to which British capital and skill have conducted this valuable improvement.

"As to the question of costs," as the lawyers would say, we are unable to answer it from authority; but, if the general opinion is to be trusted, the first movement of the paddle wheels of the United Kingdom will carry along with them a literally floating capital, of little short of £40,000.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

MR. COBBETT'S PETITION TO THE KING.

The following correspondence appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday:

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—If you think the following documents likely to be of use to the public, you will, of course, insert them in your paper; and, in so doing, you will confer an obligation upon me. The documents speak for themselves; but a few words, in the way of preface, appear to me to be necessry.

Being wholly unacquainted with the hours of rising, and so forth, at the King's Cottage, I went to Windsor, where I arrived about eight o'clock on Saturday morning. I know [redacted] tended [redacted]r to supply the "Court News;" and I thought he was a likely person to give me the information that I wanted. Having learnt from this gentleman, that the hour of twelve, or thereabouts, was the proper time to attend, I proceeded from Windsor to the Cottage, so as to arrive at that hour or thereabout.

When I spoke to the Court News Writer, whose name is Dowsett, I told him my business; I told him that I wished to present a petition to the King, and that my intention was to send a note in to the Marquess of Conyngham, in order that he might put me in the way of doing it in a proper manner. Towards the cottage I went, then in my chaise, with my note for Lord Conyngham ready written. The cottage is in the midst of a little wood, surrounded, wood and all, with a high paling, there being a gate and a porter's lodge to keep a passage open through this high fence. This fence, or line of circumvallation, is an interior line, there being another line of circumvallation drawn round this interior line, and at a considerable distance from it. This exterior line, has a gate; and indeed, it has several gates, to let people in and out at. At this outer gate, there is a park-keeper dressed in green, and there is a sort of rural sentry box in the inside of the gate.

When I came to this outside gate, the keeper asked me who I was going to see, or who I had business with at the Cottage? I told him with Lord Conyngham. He hesitated a little before he opened the gate, looking hard at me, and observing that the usual way was to send in a message or letter, or whatever it was. I, without appearing to pay much attention to what he said, bid him open the gate, which he did, but then I said to him "I want to have this note sent in to my Lord Conyngham, while I wait for an answer;" upon my asking him to do it, he, with great civility, took the note from me in order to carry it in, or to cause it to be delievered to Lord Conyngham. He went on before me, and I followed with my chaise; but we now come to what I was not aware of; namely, the gate in the second line of circumvallation. That gate was not open, though the porter, indeed, was there, and standing by the gate. Here also I found Mr. Dowsett, whom I had seen at Windsor. Now when I mentioned my business to Mr. Dowsett at Windsor, he asked me if he should apprise Lord Conyngham of it, as he (Mr. Dowsett) should be at the Cottage before me. I said, "No;" because there could be nothing to justify me in sending such a message to Lord Conyngham; but I knew very well that Mr. Dowsett would tell his Lordship that I was coming; and the fact is, though I did not think it right for me to send a message, I thought it was, right and for my own credit, that his Lordshp should be apprised beforehand, if I could with propriety cause it to be done; because, otherwise, it might have appeared that was desirous of getting in slyly, and taking his Lordship by surprise.

Mr. Dowsett did then tell Lord Conyngham that I was coming, and that I was coming with a petition to the King; and now, Mr. Dowsett I found at the gate, in the interior line of circumvallation, prepared to inform me, which he did, that Lord Conyngham was gone out; that it was impossible to say when he would return; and that Lord Conyngham had directed him, Mr. Dowsett, to inform me when I should arrive, that, if I would leave my petition with him, Mr. Dowsett, he, Lord Conyngham, would take care that it should go *through the proper channel.*

I, however, took the note from the Park-keeper and gave it to Mr. Dowsett, requesting him to carry it to Lord Conyngham, and to bring me an answer of some sort or another, giving him clearly to understand, that I was resolved not to go away without some answer or other to that note.

Mr. Dowsett took the note. The cottage gate at which I was is situated at about four hundred yards from the cottage itself; so that to go backward and forward could not be a work of more than ten minutes, that being at the rate of only three miles an hour; yet Mr. Dowsett was absent *three quarters of an hour*, though he found Lord Conyngham at the cottage. However, he brought me a verbal answer from Lord Conyngham, which answer is stated in the note No. 2. When I had written that note, and given is to Mr. Dowsett to carry to Lord Conyngham, I returned to London.

As I think that these particulars are of some interest to the public, especially as connected with the petition which it is my desire to present to the King, I inclose the whole of the documents to you. I think it right to add, however, that the presenting of this petition, though an object, in my estimate of the matter, fully justifying my requesting an audience of the King, was not the only object that I had in view. My intention was, and indeed my resolution was, to tell his Majesty of many things, of which I am pretty sure he never yet heard one word. It was my resolution to tell him the naked truth, with regard to the measure which I deem absolutely necessary to be adopted, to save the country from ruin, and upon this subject, that which I would have told the Parliament, if I had not been kept out of Parliament. Now, then, I have done, up to this moment, every thing that it has been in my power to do. There remains but one thing more, at any rate; and that one thing I shall endeavour to do in the course of a few weeks it is, to get together the people of Westminister, or of the county of Middlesex, and to induce them, if I can, to join the people of the North, in praying for Reform, and a total repeal and abolition of the Corn Laws.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
WILLIAM COBBETT.

No. 1.

Royal Cottage gate, Windsor Park, July 29, 1826.

"My *Lord*—I have a petition now with me, which I think it my bounden duty to present, in person, to his Majesty the King. The law tells me that I have 'a right to petition the King;' my own judgment tells me that the subjects of my petition is of the greatest and most pressing importance to the well-being of the King's subjects, and to the tranquillity of the kingdom. I therefore request your Lordship to have the goodness to apply, in that manner of which you are the best judge, for permission, that I may, with all the humility that becomes me, dischage towards his Majesty and my country, that sacred duty, a deep sense of which alone could have induced me to give your Lordship this trouble.

"I am, with the greatest respect my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant.

"WM. COBBETT.

"*The Most Noble the Marquess Conyngham.*"

No. 2.

"*Royal Cottage gate, Windsor Park, July* 29, *(afternoon)* 1826.

My Lord—Mr. Dowsett has just informed me, that your Lordship, upon receiving the note, which I had the honour, this day at noon, to address to your Lordship, directed him to tell me from your Lordship, that you had read my note, and that you were ready to receive any paper that I wished to have delivered to his Majesty; and that you would, upon being informed of my address in town, cause to be sent to me an answer to any paper that I might leave.

"I lament exceedingly, my Lord, that there should be any obstruction to the presenting of my petition to his Majesty. The law, my Lord, the rights of English[illegible], know of no obstruction to petition the [illegible]ng. However, I have done all that I am able to do towards a due discharge of my duty as a faithful subject of his Majesty. I would fain do more; but I cannot, without an abandonment of my own rights, consent to deliver my petition into the hands, of any person, however respectable, who is the bearer of a mere verbal message from your Lordship.

"I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant.

WM. COBBETT.

"*The Most Noble the Marquess Conyngham.*"

No. 3.

"*To his most gracious Majesty, George IV. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;*

"The petition of his Majesty's dutiful subject, William Cobbett, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, dated this 25th July, 1826.

"Most humbly shews—

"1. That, though your petitioner has, in common with the rest of the people of this kingdom, an undoubted right to petition your Majesty, his profound veneration for your Majesty's person and office, his great fear of being deemed presumptuous, together with that diffidence which conscious inability bids him feel, would under circumstances less imperious, have effectually restrained him from entertaining the thought of thus approaching your Majesty; but that, having recently witnessed the cruel sufferings, and heard the bitter complaints of your Majesty's ingenuous, industrious, enterprising, public-spirited, loyal, and every way excellent subjects in the northern manufacturing counties; having had ample opportunities of ascertaining the causes of those sufferings; having contemplated the imminent public dangers that may arise from the want of relief from sufferings so acute and irritating in their nature, and pervading such immense numbers of people; having maturely considered of the means of alleviating the sufferings, and of at least lessening the danger; having for many months anxiously waited in the vain expectation that your Majesty's Ministers would adopt some measure of real relief; and having at last reluctantly come, in common with my fellow subjects in general, to the firm persuasion that those Ministers, either from want of sufficient knowledge in such matters, or from another more easily divined than safely defined cause, have not duly informed your Majesty of the above-mentioned sufferings and dangers; and that they have not in contemplation any remedy commensurate with the magnitude of the evil; [illegible] your humble petitioner could not, without a cowardly abandonment of his duty, refrain from making, though at the risk of incurring the displeasure of your Ministers, this appeal to the wisdom, the justice, the patient attention, the humane and paternal feelings of your Majesty.

"2. That thus urged on by a sense of duty towards your Majesty and his country, your petitioner will now, with all deference and humility, proceed, first, to endeavour to describe the situation of your unhappy people, and especially of those in manufacturing counties; next, to state the causes of their sufferings; and, lastly, to point out the means of an immediate mitigation at least, of these sufferings.

"3, That, as to the situation of the people, it may be truly said, that all those who do not share directly, or indirectly, in the taxes, are in a greater or less degree, either suffering, or on the point of suffering; that a great part of the merchants and traders have already been ruined, and that a similar fate is reasonably anticipated by the rest; that, as undeniable proofs of the deplorable state of trade, commerce and manufactures, there have been, in the last six months, 1641 bankrupts, being more than in any one former whole year; that the last 6 months have seen 3392 insolvent debtors enter the prison doors; a number more than double that of any former whole year, and that the month of June alone saw 1153 insolvent debtors sent to prison, being in one month a number exceeding that of any whole year until within the 4 years now last past; that property has long had and now has nothing like a fixed & permanent value. That for a long while past no man has been able to say whether he had property or not; that merchandise to an immense amount imported before last January has fallen in value one-half, after having paid a heavy duty; that a large part of those imported articles have been sold to foreigners at half the import prices; that having first paid one foreign nation for the raw material, our merchants were compelled to sell the raw material for half the cost to another foreign nation, thus enabling the latter to manufacture, at our expense, cheaper than ourselves; that all establishments, and all implements and all materials and stock in trade, commerce and manufactures, have, in the course of the last eight months, fallen in nominal value more than one

(Continued in the Supplement,)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 24TH JANUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

half; that the ship-owner, the merchant, the manufacturer, the shop-keeper, have, therefore, been unable to pay their debts, and have, accordingly, become bankrupts or insolvents. That while the whole of the middle class have thus been sinking in the scale of property, and while a large part of that class have been sinking into the class below them, the lower class have been gradually sinking from a bare sufficiency of food and raiment down to absolute hunger and nakedness. That the system of taxing, of funding, and of monopolies, has, for many years, been pressing down the working class; that now however, that class is reduced to a state of misery and degradation that would almost seem to deny them right of life and limb; that with the exception of the unfortunate Irish, the English working class have long been the poorest, the worst fed, worst clad people in the whole world, of which their forefathers were the best fed, the best clad, and most happy; that, of this mass of miserable beings, the working class in the manufacturing counties are now the most miserable; that, at this moment, the question with thousands upon thousands probably is, whether it be better to die quietly with hunger, or to obtain food at the risk of the scaffold, and that when the mind is once brought coolly to entertain this question, the law losses all its terrors, and even the sword gleams and the cannon roars in vain.

"4. That, with regard to the causes of this deplorable state of things, your humble Petitioner begs leave to state to your Majesty, that it has not arisen from natural causes, but wholly from Acts, proposed by your Majesty's Ministers, and passed by the Parliament; that these causes are first, enormous taxation; second, repeated and arbitrary changes in the value of money; and, third, the monopoly of the supply of corn, which monopoly is now pressing on the manufacturing class with peculiar force and severity. That, while it is notorious that a considerable part of the people are in danger of starving; while your Majesty's Minister are urgently recommending charitable subscriptions, and are actually subscribing themselves, in order to prevent the people from dying with hunger; while these facts are notorious, it is not less notorious that these same Ministers are enforcing a law, which imposes an enormous tax upon bread, and which, in fact, prevents an abundance of food from being brought into the country; so that, while the poor manufacturer receives a farthing in the shape of alms, a shilling, perhaps, is taken from him by the Corn Bill. That at this time, wheat sells for about twenty shillings a quarter on the Continent of Europe, and flour for about sixteen shillings a barrel at New York; that these prices, including all the charges of bringing the articles to England, are much less than half the present prices of our wheat and flour; that, therefore, when the working man pays a shilling for a loaf, he, in fact, as things now stand, pays six pence for bread and six pence for corn-tax, which corn-tax goes into the pockets of the landlords and the beneficed clergy. That besides this, the corn tax leaves the people in general less money to expend on wearing apparel; that thus, the manufacturers are injured by want of sale for their goods; and that on them, who are thus doubly and cruelly oppressed by this unnatural monopoly, a further and still greater injury and wrong is inflicted by the want of that export of manufacture which would take place in exchange for the corn and flour imported.

"5. That such being the causes of the present distress, and of the daily increasing danger to the State, a general remedy must, to be efficacious, apply to the taxes, and also to the value of money, and must embrace extensive and equitable reforms and arrangements; that however, as a special remedy, applicable to the particular and urgent case of the now suffering manufacturing districts, a speedy repeal and after abolition of the Corn Bill are loudly called for by sound policy, by bare justice to the industrious classes, by a due regard for the peace of the country, and by those feelings of humanity which the late gracious acts of your Majesty will, your humble petitioner would fain hope, tend, at last, to awaken in the breasts of the great owners of land.

"6. That, at this moment, this kingdom, once so great and so happy, exhibits to the world, scenes such as, your humble petitioner verily believes, that world never saw before; that, with feelings of the most profound respect, he beseeches your Majesty to behold our immense quantity of goods, made and making; then to be pleased to look at the foreign wheat and flour; then to be pleased to consider, that the owners of the wheat and the flour want the goods, and that the owners and makers of the goods want the wheat and flour; then to be pleased to hear the *law* say, that the wheat and the flour shall not come; that, of course, the goods shall not go, and that the makers of them shall die with hunger, or be degraded into paupers, while abundance of food is tendered them in fair exchange for their labour; and, when your Majesty's gracious condescension shall have induced you further to observe, that your people are afflicted with evils, the co-existence of which is wholly at variance, not only with all ordinary moral rules, but even with the laws of nature; when your Majesty shall be pleased to observe that, according to reports laid before, and to Acts passed by the Parliament, your unhappy people are suffering, at one and the same moment, from hunger, and from surplus produce; from nakedness, and from a glut of clothing; from over trading and over working, and from want of trade and want of work; from panics occasioned by too much wealth, and by too much debt; from bankruptcy and insolvency, the fruit of unexampled prosperity; when your Majesty shall have observed these things, and shall, moreover, have been graciously pleased to reflect on the quantity of food and raiment consumed by the well-fed, well-clad, well-mounted troops now stationed amongst the people, who and whose helpless children are half-naked and crying for bread, partly, at least in consequence of that corn-bill, which was originally passed with soldiers drawn up round the houses of parliament; when your Majesty shall have been graciously pleased thus to behold, thus to observe, and thus to reflect, your humble petitioner will not doubt of a conviction in the mind of your Majesty, that there is some great and radical error pervading the whole system of management of the affairs of your Majesty's now impoverished and sinking kingdom, and still less will he doubt of your Majesty's most anxious desire to apply to these evils a speedy and radical remedy.

"7. That, therefore, your petitioner, emboldened by your Majesty's well-known indulgent disposition, presumes humbly to represent, that, leaving, for the present, other matters [illegible] your Majesty's subjects in general, and so cruelly oppressive to the working, and especially to the manufacturing classes, operates exclusively to the benefit of the Aristocracy, including the Loan makers and the beneficed Clergy; that, for the sake of this class, so small in number, the millions of the community are, by the present system, doomed not only to incessant and uncompensated toil, but, in large part, to be placed in danger of perishing with hunger; that, in all sorts of ways, in places, in offices, in pensions, in sinecures, in grants, in emoluments of every species, in advantages, direct and indirect, of every description, and of every degree, has this class been favoured and enriched at the expense of the rest of the nation, who for more than thirty years last past, has seen this one class engross a large part of the enormous taxes, and of the not less enormous loans, collected and raised within that period; that a very great portion of the land of this kingdom is owned by this class; that the ownership generally rests on grants from the crown, or has been acquired by means derived directly from the public taxes; and, that now, in order to uphold the rents of this land, while all other property is falling in value, foreign food is excluded from the country, though in defiance of those principles of freetrade, so recently applauded in the speeches of your Majesty, and though to the manifest injury of all the other classes of your Majesty's subjects, while amongst a large part of those unfortunate subjects, this selfish and cruel and insulting prohibition is, at this moment, producing all the horrors of pestilence and famine.

"8. That your humble petitioner is one of those who suffer from these abuses and these evils; that experience has convinced him, that no remedy can be effectual, whether for relieving the people or saving the State, until there shall be such a reform as shall enable the main body of your Majesty's subjects to secure themselves against the power of this particular class; that he deems it an undeniable fact, that the monopoly in corn is one great immediate cause of the present distresses and dangers, while it is evident to all the world, that, that monopoly springs from the self-interest of this particular and even encroaching class; and that therefore, he humbly, but most earnestly, prays, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to exert your Royal prerogatives and authority in such a way as shall tend to produce a radical reform of the Parliament, and as shall, with all possible speed, cause an importation of foreign food of every sort, free from all obstacles and from every species of tax. And your Majesty's humble petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"WILLIAM COBBETT.

THE NEW TIMES.—AUGUST 10.

About the middle of January last, it happened that the wife of a travelling packman, at Neumunster, in Holstein, was drawing near the time of her confinement, just as he was upon the point of setting out on one of his circuits. He called the midwife, and desired her, during his absence, to pass the night with his wife till her approaching delivery. The midwife, however, assured him that the event need not be expected for some time, and that her presence was therefore unnecessary. In the faith of this the man set forth on his journey. On the ensuing night there suddenly appeared to the pregnant woman, who had neglected, in a country so secure, to bolt the door, a figure in a mask, and armed with a long sword, which figure demanded her stock of money, with threats. Trembling with terror, the mistress of the house delivered it up. The person in disguise next demanded some silver articles, a watch, &c., which the woman denied she possessed; but this well-informed apparition told her that they lay in a cupboard in the other apartment, and commanded her to fetch them forth. The poor woman tottered away to the place, which was the sleeping-room; there her eye happened to catch her husband's loaded pistol hanging upon the wall. Taking courage all at once, she made a bold resolution, stretched out her hand for it, and returning, without the silver things, gently into the sitting apartment, she took aim at the person in disguise, pulled the trigger, struck the intruder upon the thigh, and brought it to the ground. Alarmed by the report, the neighbours hastened in, and, unmasking the terrible robber, it was found to be—the midwife!—*Stuttgart and Tubingen Evening Star.*

THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY AUG. 11.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Although we are thoroughly persuaded that Great Britain must recede from the high station she has hitherto held amongst nations, unless some decisive means be speedily applied to avert the evil, yet we are equally convinced that such are the national energy and habits of our countrymen, that, under all existing disadvantages, we shall struggle hard to maintain, if not our wonted supremacy, at least a respectable commercial and political attitude.

[illegible] to understand the nature of the disease, our condition is not hopeless; for, although the nation is suffering under a complication of diseases, there is one of our maladies which is too palpable in its symptoms, and too obvious in its effects, to be mistaken; and, to the removal of this malady our attention ought to be promptly and fearlessly directed.

Enormous debt, and consequent excessive taxation, is the acknowledged evil; and a variety of means have been recommended which would unquestionably abate, if not eradicate it. We, last week, enumerated some of the proposed palliatives; and we shall now proceed briefly to advert to others.

One of the most rational measures we have met with, is to adopt the suggestion of the late Bishop of Llandaff, who proposed that the Bishops should be put on the same footing with regard to salaries as the Judges. If this just and rational measure were adopted, the public would derive upwards of *one hundred thousand pounds a year* from one single Bishoprick in Ireland, which now yields about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds annually to its lordly possessor, who tells his hearers from the pulpit not to lay up treasures on earth, but in heaven!

One of our cotemporaries the wish that some honest counsellor of the crown would advise his present Majesty, in imitation of the example of Queen Anne, to tender a quarter of the Royal income to the exigencies of the country, and to recommend the example to all place-men, pensioners, and courtiers. We do not recollect meeting with any account of this circumstance in any history of our country, nor can we find any traces of it in the table of contents attached to the most circumstantial history of Anne's reign. It may, however, be true; and if no such precedent exists, his present Majesty may have the glorious opportunity of setting an example of genuine patriotism and exalted generosity.

There is another economical measure of great importance, which ought not to be lost sight of in enumerating the various means of retrenchment which might be adopted at this crisis. If Government, at a time of profound peace, cannot be persuaded to put the army numerically upon the peace establishment; if they conceive a large military force indispensible, they ought at least to reduce the pay of the forces to their peace establishment. If they were to adopt this mode of retrenchment, the condition of the soldier would still be comfortable, compared with that of the other classes of the community, he might not return with a very good grace to those days, when the burden of the song was—

"How happy the soldier, who lives on his pay,
And spends half-a-crown out of sixpence a day."

Amongst the variety of causes, real or imaginary, to which the present stagnation of commerce has been ascribed, there is one which, if it belong to the first class, is calculated to make us despair of any very material improvement. All the other assigned causes are comparatively insignificant (always excepting the main cause, the debt.). If we have produced too much, and overstocked the foreign markets; or by miscalculation shipped off more goods to South America than can be consumed for years to come, the evil consequences will be only of a temporary nature, and to use a common phrase, "things will find their level." If many master manufacturers, on account of the present state of trade, have found themselves compelled to discharge their workmen, and to close their factories, this evil may not be of very long duration:—but if, as has been asserted, British goods are no longer held in their former estimation; if rival nations are beginning to supplant us in the foreign market; what hope of material amendment can any rational man entertain; and how shall we ever regain the ground we have lost, weighed down as we are by a load of taxation from which our foreign competitors are comparatively free?

We most fervently hope, that the gloomy anticipations of those who believe that our commercial superiority is on the wane, may prove unfounded; but we have been not a little alarmed at some facts which have recently come to our knowledge, connected with this part of the subject. We have lately received a letter from a most respectable and intelligent gentleman, who has passed a great portion of his life in commercial pursuits. He is a sober-minded man, of strict veracity, and not at all given to exaggeration or despondency. We shall take an early opportunity to publish his letter entire, as the part which relates to the quality of British manufacture, and the reputation of our countrymen for intigrity in their dealings, is entitled to the serious consideration of the nation and the legislature.

"I remember the time (says our correspondent) when the serious assertion of a dealer that his goods were *downright English* was quite sufficient to overcome any scruples in the minds of his customers with regard to the high prices. But, alas! (continues our friend) it is not so now: very *respectable*, but at the same time very unprincipled houses, at Manchester, and elsewhere, have thought proper to stint some of their goods in length, breath, and quality, still continuing the old denomination and outward appearances; nay, even improving upon the latter, so as to make the spurious articles the more attractive." Our correspondent then glances at some alleged adulteration in English soap and other articles; but as it is our intention to publish the entire letter, we shall for the present confine ourselves to the foregoing extract. The subject is of the most vital importance; nor is the complaint entirely confined to one quarter.

We take it for granted, that if we can bring into the foreign market an article as good as that which our rivals can produce, and if we can afford to sell it cheaper, we shall be at no loss for customers. Again, if our goods are better, they will sell at least as high as the inferior productions of our rivals. If we are losing our foreign customers, it must, therefore, be the result either of such a depreciation in the quality of our goods, as our correspondent laments, or it must proceed from the extravagent prices we demand for them. To which cause soever we may ascribe the circumstance, it is most certain that the opposition and rivalry English goods begin to experience, is such as to excite painful forebodings.

The *Macclesfield Herald* says, "that in broad cloths, linens, and ornamental leather goods, the French manufacturer had gained a decided preference; whilst in the art of cutlery, in which we considered ourselves so superior as to defy competition, a very near approach had been made to the price paid for ours."

The editor of the *Trades' Newspaper*, after transcribing this paragraph, proceeds thus:—"The inferences, however, to be drawn from these facts are trifling, in comparison of those which we are justified in drawing from the Parliamentary papers. In the staple article of cotton a decline has taken place, in one species of our manufacture, of from 39,000 to 29,000 yards; and, in another, from 44,000 to 36,000; while, in cotton twist (an article removed but one stage from raw material) a considerable increase has taken place! Nor is this all, the value has also decreased; so that a double loss has been sustained: a loss in value as well as in quantity. Linens and worsteds have shared the same fate; and, as if it had been intended that no doubt should exist as to the ruin with which we are threatened, the export of *cotton wool*,—ay, reader, of *cotton wool*, the mere raw material, has increased from half a million to six millions of pounds!"

The following observations are so forcible and so much to the purpose, that we shall transcribe them at full length. They appeared originally in some English journal, from which they have found their way into a Dublin paper, without acknowledgment. They are well worth the especial attention of all our readers.

"Excessive taxation is the real source of distress. It produced the fall of profits and the decline of manufacturers, commerce, and navigation in Holland, and it is working the same results in Great Britain. In 1562, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary disturbances, the interest of the public debt of Holland amounted to 78,100 florins. In 1579, the epoch of the union of Utrecht, it rose to 117,000 florins. In 1671, before the invasion of Louis 14th, it had increased to five millions and a half of florins. At the peace of Nimeguen, near two millions more were added. At the peace of Ryswick, it amounted to eight millions and a half. In 1713, at the treaty of Utrecht, it was between thirteen and fourteen millions. In 1750, at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, it had swelled another million. In 1789, at the commencement of the French revolution, the interest of the debt of Holland was near fifteen millions; and two years after, in 1791, it was upwards of eighteen millions of florins. This ruin-

nous system exactly resembled our own, and the results are the same. Holland, too, had her forced reductions of interest; the first took place in 1655, during the administration of the famous John de Witt, when the interest to the public creditor was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. In 1795, more than five millions were deducted from the interest, payable by the province of Holland. And in despite of every effort to meet the growing deficit in the revenue by the imposition of taxes, both on necessaries and capital, subsequent bankruptcies followed. The well-informed author of the "Commerce de la Holland," traces the decline of that country entirely to its debt and enormous taxation. The different wars, he says, terminated by the treatise of Nimeguen, of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix la Chapelle, compelled this republic to strain its credit, and make enormous loans, to sustain the necessary expences. These loans charged Holland with an immense sum for interest, which could not be paid but by an excessive augmentation of taxes; and under this weight, trade, commerce, and manufactures, all declined. Such have been the effects of the funding system in Holland; such are its baleful effects in this country; and such will be its results in every country, which, in despite of these awful warnings, rushes on unnecessary wars, and resorts to extravagant loans and excessive taxation as the means of supporting them. it is now no longer a question that the desordered state of the finances, caused by the overgrown amount of the public debt, was the immediate cause of the French revolution. The celebrated Colbert was aware of the dangers of the funding system, and used every effort to prevent its introduction. But Lourois thought differently—a million of 'rents' thus created, produced, this minister said, twenty millions at once. Colbert declared that Lourois would answer to God for the prejudice done to France, and the ruin he was entailing on the people. The Bourbons and the French nation have since paid dearly for their folly in sacrificing the lasting and permanent advantages that would have resulted from following Colbert's system for the delusive and momentary relief afforded by the plan of Lourois. Had the former been adopted, France would have avoided the disgraceful and destructive bankruptcies of 1715 and 1769, and might have also escaped the revolution of 1789 and its subsequent horrors. This system is now working destruction in England; enormous loans have swelled our debt to a frightful magnitude; and intolerable taxation depresses the best energies of the country, with the exception of the sum of £664,000, given as a compensation to the merchants and others who suffered by the robbery of the exchequer by Charles II. The national debt of Great Britain has been wholly contracted since the era of the Revolution. In 1702, soon after Queen Anne commenced her reign, the principal of the debt did not exceed £16,400,000, and the interest £1,310,000. Now, in little more than a century, this debt has risen to eight hundred millions. The annual taxation amounts to near sixty millions, and more than half this sum is swamped by the demands of the public creditor. The country cannot support such burdens; the people are fainting beneath the intolerable weight; we cannot maintain our present establishments and pay the interest of the debt; manufacturers are daily giving up work—they cannot stand the pressure. An advance of fifteen per cent would not pay them on what goods they sell; they have to contend both against low prices and want of market. The present state of things is appalling and cannot endure. But what remedy can be applied is the question? We say, make at least a serious effort; repeal the corn laws; afford a free trade and open market for the first necessary of life, and give the people cheap bread; strike off the assessed taxes at once; reduce the burdens of the country as much as possible; abolish all superfluous places; give the energies of the nation fair play, and there is yet no fear of England. But under the present system ruin is inevitable; the crush must come, and who can calculate its tremendous consequences!"

THE ARMY.

(Circular). HORSE-GUARDS, Aug 24.

Sir—I have the honour to forward to you, by the Commander-in-chief's command, the accompanying memorandum, shewing the manner in which it was has been thought desirable to exercise the recruits in the use of the club, and I am at the same time to acquaint you that six pairs of these clubs will be supplied at the public expence by the Board of Ordinance, and issued on usual requisition for the use of the Depot under your command.

You will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of carrying the new exercise into effect, and enforce it strictly on all occasions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Officer commanding. H. TORRENS Adj.-Gen.

MEMORANDUM.

It is desirable that the Recruits should be practised in the use of the clubs, together with the extention motions, for at least half an hour every morning before drill until, he is perfectly supplied, and fixed in the true position of a soldier, as directed, section 1st, part 1st, Field Exercise and Evolutions.

The recruit being placed in the position of attention, with a club in each hand, pointing downwards, must be exercised as follows:

FIRST PART.

1. At the word one, the club, in the right hand is slowly carried round the head, until the hand arrives in a perpendicular line above the shoulder, with the large end of the club pointing in a diagonal direction to the rear.

2. The club in the left hand is raised in a similar manner and carried over that in the right hand, till it reaches a corresponding position.

3. The hands are carried slowly to the right and left, until they become in a true horizontal line with the shoulders, the large end of the clubs still remaining to the rear.

4. The hands are brought slowly to the first position. Care must be taken that the recruit does not stand with a hollow back, during this and this succeeding practice.

SECOND PART.

1. Raise both hands to the front, approaching them close together, in a horizontal line with the shoulder; the clubs being held perpendicular, with the large ends upwards.

2. With the body well poised forwards, separate the hands, and carry them to the right and left in line with the shoulders; the lage ends of the clubs still remaining upwards.

3. With the head well kept up, let the clubs turn over till they point in a diagonal direction to the rear, the hands still remaining out in line with the shoulders.

4. With the arms extended, drop them slowly to the first position.

THIRD PART.

1. The club in the right hand is circled round upon the *right* of the body for a few revolutions of the circle, or until the word halt is given.

2. The one in the left hands is used in the same manner on the *left* of the body, until the word halt is given, when the recruit will remain perfectly steady in the first position.

3. With the body rather leaning forward, circle both clubs at the same time, on the right and left of the body, until ordered to halt.

The club exercise should be intermixed with the firelock drill, particularly in cold weather.

H. TORRENS, A. G.

Mr. Wakefield and Miss Turner.—The validity of the marriage is a most material point, and that circumstance of itself, abstracted from the abduction, when made a question in a court of law, is enough to put the whole females in Britain on the *qui vive*. And connected with this ticklish topic, we can give our readers a piece of information, which, we believe, is known to very few. On Saturday last, a young attorney left Lancaster, and travelled with such speed that he arrived in Dumfries. and beat up the quarters of two respectable men of business, at the early hour of four o'clock on Sunday morning. After a brief consultation, the swift-footed messenger left this town, and posted a few miles into the country, where he was so fortunate as to meet with a Writer to the Signet, a gentleman of considerable eminence and known ability. Little time was allowed for rest, and before the middle of the same day, the messenger and his friend arrived in town, tumbled a number of text law books into their chaise, and departed for Lancaster, where they expected to arrive at an early hour yesterday morning. And the reason of all this despatch, as we understand the matter, was, to procure such evidence from Scotland as would establish the validity of a Gretna-Green marriage. Erskine, we hear, is very clear and satisfactory on the point, provided no force be used—provided there be consent *de presenti*. But there are others who demur at this doctrine, and whether the tales told to Miss Turner, and the illusion or delusion under which she acted, are to be considered the same as if force had been used, is a point to be determined by Justice Parke, or rather, perhaps, by the twelve Judges. And other questions occur here. If the marriage as a marriage, be good, is Mr. William Wakefield a conspirator? and will Mr. Turner after the lapse of several months, persist in prosecuting his daughter's husband? [illegible] puzzle, and presents peculiarities which we cannot even allude to here. The hero of the drama has a strong spice of romance in his nature, and the desire of conquering what appeared to be an impossibility, has confessedly placed him in a strange predicament. In a certain letter he maintains that the lady embraced him tenderly after the knot had been tied, and it is whispered, that the Gretna-Green witnesses dreamed so little of reluctance, that they set the parties down for "light-headed player folks." Of the morality of the business we say nothing at present, but we sincerely sympathize with Mr. Turner and his daughter. To be *married and not married* is one of the severest misfortunes that can befal a female; and for a man to be forced to disinherit his daughter, that her husband may not attach her fortune is happily an ordeal which very few are forced to pass through.—*Dumfries Courier of Tuesday.*

CHESS PROBLEM.

A valued correspondent of the *Kaleidoscope* has favoured us with the following problem, and as it is of rather a superior order, he requests it may have a place in the *Mercury*.

SITUATION.

White.	*Black.*
King.....G—1	King.....H—8
Queen.....D—4	Queen.....D—8
Castle.....F—1	Castle.....A—8
Bishop.....C—4	Castle.....F—8
Knight.....F—6	Bishop....G—6
Pawn.....A—2	Knight....B—8
Pawn.....B—2	Knight....E—7
Pawn.....C—3	Pawn.....A—7
Pawn.....E—6	Pawn.....B—7
Pawn.....G—2	Pawn.....C—6
Pawn.....H—2	Pawn.....D—6
	Pawn.....H—7

The black having the move, advanced the pawn C 6 to C 5, attacking the queen; the white thereupon undertakes to win the adverse queen in five moves, and consequently the game.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST W. WAKEFIELD AND OTHERS.

(Omitting the legal repetitions, &c. in the original document.)

Lancashire.—The jurors of our Lord the King, upon their oath, present, that before and at the time of the committing of the offence, in this, and in the second count of this indictment mentioned, Margaret Daulby, Phœby Daulby, Elizabeth Daulby, Anne Daulby, and Catherine Daulby, by consent of William Turner, Esq. the father of Ellen Turner, a maid, and unmarried, had her order, keeping, education, and government. And the jurors further present, that, on the seventh day of March, 1826, at Manchester, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, late of Manchester, gentleman, a person above the age of fourteen years; William Wakefield, late of the same place, gentleman, a person, above the age of fourteen years; Edward Thevenot, late of the same place, labourer, a person above the age of fourteen years? and Edward Wakefield, late of the same place, gentleman, and Francis, the wife of the said Edward Wakefield, then and there being respectively persons above the age of fourteen years; not having any right or authority whatever, did take away and convey the said Ellen Turner out of the possession, and against the will of the said Misses Daulby, unlawfully, wickedly, and injuriously; and, for the sake of lucre and gain, did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, with diver others persons whose names are unknown, by divers subtle stratagems and contrivances, and by false representations, unlawfully to take and carry, and to cause and procure to be taken and conveyed, the said Ellen Turner, then and there being a maid, unmarried and within the age of sixteen years, to wit, of the age of fifteen years, from the possession of, and against the will of, the said Misses Daulby, who had then the order, keeping, education, and governance of the said Ellen Turner, and unlawfully to cause the said Ellen Turner to contract matrimony with the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, unknowing of and to the said William Turner, the father of the said Ellen Turner, and in life to the great disparagement of the said Ellen Turner, to the utter heaviness and discomfort of the said William Turner, and against the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid do further present that the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield (and the others abovenamed) did conspire, &c. with divers other persons unknown, by divers subtle stratagems and contrivances, and by false representations unlawfully take and convey the said Ellen Turner from the possession, and against the will of the said Misses Daulby, &c. to the great disparagement, &c. (as above.)

And the jurors further present, that, at the time of committing the offence hereafter mentioned, the said Ellen Turner was a ward, and was then the only child and heir apparent unto William Turner, Esq. he then having substance in lands and tenements to the value of five thousand pounds by the year, at Manchester. And the jurors further present, that the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and the others above named, well knowing the premises, on the same day unlawfully, &c. and for lucre, and for the sake of the said substance of the said William Turner, did conspire, &c. by divers subtle stratagems, &c. unlawfully, feloniously, violently, and against the will of Ellen Turner, to take, force, and convey her away, and by the aid of the said William Wakefield &c. feloniously and for lucre, to marry the said Ellen Turner to the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, to the utter heaviness and discomfort of her friends, &c. against the peace of our Lord the King.

[illegible] same day, the said William Turner was seized of, and lawfully entitled to, divers lands and tenements, situate in the county of Chester, and lawfully possessed of, and entitled to, divers moneys, goods, and chattels, at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster; and that the said Ellen Turner was the only daughter and child of the said William Turner, and then was an infant, and under the age of sixteen years.

And the jurors further present, that Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and the others above named, and others unknown, on the same day, at Manchester, unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously, did conspire, confederate, and agree together, by divers false and deceitful artifices, stratagems, pretences, and devices, to cause, and procure the said Ellen Turner, as aforesaid, to marry the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, without the knowledge or consent of the said William Turner, her father; he, the said William Turner then being alive, with intent thereby to obtain for the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield divers lands, moneys, and goods, of him, the said William Turner, to the great damage of the said William Turner, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And the said jurors further present, that on the same day, and in the year aforesaid, the said William Turner was seized of divers lands and tenements in Cheshire, and lawfully possessed of divers moneys, goods, and chattels, at Manchester, in the said county of Lancaster, and that the said Ellen Turner, his only child, then was an infant. And they further present, that the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, &c. on the same day, at Manchester, did conspire, &c. by divers false and deceitful artifices, stratagems, pretences, and devices, to cause and procure the said Ellen Turner, to marry the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, without the knowledge and consent of the said William Turner, her said father, to the great disparagement of the said Ellen Turner, to the utter heaviness and discomfort of the said William Turner, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown, and dignity.

[*Liverpool Mercury, August 25.*

THE WAKEFIELDS.

The more intelligent part of our readers will not, we apprehend be in the least surprised at the news which we have to communicate, of the flight of William Wakefield from his bail, on the night of Sunday last, 21st inst. The criminal farce which these offenders had to play before the public is now complete; and the whole case presents a memorable instance of unfeeling cunning on their part, and of the inadequacy of the law, in its present state, to protect the dearest rights and most essential interest of individuals. The principal delinquent is allowed by the laws, in August, to traverse, or put off his trial for an offence which took place so late as the preceding March, although promptitude is most essential in the administration of justice, for offences that come so closely home to the bosoms of our families. But to add to this singularity, whilst the principal offender is thus allowed to evade justice for another space of six months, it is held imperative that his accessory should not be allowed any further respite, and that it is necessary, for the ends of public justice, that he should be brought to trial immediately. Mr. Justice Park, said that "he was not sure that he had done right in coming to such a decision," [of allowing E. G. Wakefield to traverse, or postpone his trial.] There being so much doubt upon the point, we cannot but lament that the Learned Judge had not inclined to an error on the right side; inclined towards the rigid construction of a law, allowed by everybody to bear no proportion, whatever to the moral turpitude of the charge. No sooner is Edward Wakefield allowed to postpone his trial, than Mr. Scarlett moves for a postponement of that of William Wakefield, on the expressed grounds, that the trying this man so long before his brother, would disclose that brother's defence, and tend materially to his prejudice. Here we think Mr. Scarlett right; for the sake of equal justice, and an impartial trial, it was necessary that both, or neither, should have been allowed to avail themselves of the legal contrivance of traversing. But no sooner had Wm. Wakefield applied to be admitted to bail, than all the persons in the neighbourhood saw, what indeed it required very little acuteness to see, that he did not intend to be tried at all. An application to be admitted to bail so immediately before the trial, when a confinement of only a few days could be so little addition to the inconvenience which this man was suffering for his offence, was the clearest indication that he intended to abscond. Accordingly, when his flight was announced in Court, on the 21st inst., it occasioned not the slightest surprise to any but the Learned Judge, and a few gaping rustics. So much a matter of course was this running away from bail, that, with the exception of Mr. Brougham, who appeared to move for the estreats, not a single Counsel on either side of the cause appeared in Court.—Mr. Justice Park asked, with a very ingenuous *naivete*, upon the defendant's not answering to his summons, "whether he was only prevented attending by the crowded state of the avenues?"—Mr. Dennison, the defendant's Attorney, replied "That Mr. Wakefield was not in Court, nor likely to be so." We should have thought this a pretty broad hint of how the case stood; but the Learned Judge, with the persevering simplicity inseparable from honesty, demands, "Have you any reason to suppose that the defendant will be here to-day?" To this the Attorney replies, with due professional gravity, "My Lord, the defendant certainly will not appear." Had either of the Wakefield broken into Mr. Turner's house, and robbed him of a table spoon; or had they forged his name for 20*l.* they would neither have been admitted to bail, nor been tried for so slight an offence as a misdemeanour; they would have been committed to jail on trial for their lives. But entering the place of security in [illegible] had reposed his child and [illegible] bing him of that in which he had garnered all his affections, and for which he would have sacrificed his life, the offender is committed only for a misdemeanour, and afforded the chance of escape, by being permitted to be at large upon bail—such is the condition of our law; and analogous to this barbarous state of our Statute Book, is the fact that, until within these few years, the Wakefields might have stolen an infant, not marriageable, for any purpose, however depraved, provided the clothes which the child had on were not worth forty shillings. Until a very recent statute, there was no law to punish a wretch for stealing a man's child. He might do it with impunity, provided he stripped the child naked, and did not take the clothes; for although the law did not punish stealing the child, it duly punished the minor robbery of the clothes. With respect to postponing or traversing the case of Edward Wakefield, it must be supposed, that until the final settlement of the question, the feelings of Mr. Turner and his family must be harassed and kept in a perpetual state of agitation and anxiety. It is due to the young lady herself, that all questions upon the subject should be promptly decided; that her feelings might no longer be outraged, or kept in suspense, and that she might not be continued as the subject of conversation among the idle and curious. If the laws cannot avenge society for this most guilty deed, every leaning ought to be showed towards the suffering party, and we regret exceedingly that the present Assize has not consigned the subject to oblivion, and the offending party to what his conduct may deserve. There have been two points raised in the case which outrage all moral decency—the validity of the marriage by the Scotch law; and, secondly, the difficulty of indicting Wakefield, the object of his abduction not being technically an heiress.—We believe there can be no doubt upon the first point. A marriage, or any other contract, that is conceived and executed in fraud, must, in its essence, be invalid. This is a first principle of contracts, laid down by all writers upon both natural and municipal law. It was a principle of the civil law, upon which the Scotch municipal law is founded. As to Miss Turner's not being an heiress, we believe that the feelings of humanity are as intense in those not possessing property, as in the more wealthy part of the community, and they require more protection from the law, as the property of an heiress may ensure her some degree of humanity from the abductor. It is singular, that whilst in Ireland the crime of abduction is visited by the condign punishment of the gallows—in England, the more civilized country of the two, it is a doubt whether abduction be a legal crime at all. In one country there is a legal punishment, but little moral abhorrence of the crime; in the other, there is the greatest possible detestation of the guilty, but no mode of adequately punishing the guilty. We finally beg the reader's attention to Mr. Justice Park's observation, that in the event of the fugitive being caught, "though he has forfeited his bail in the present case, that circumstance does not prevent him giving bail again, and forfeiting it again if he pleases." We at least trust, that if he be caught, bail will be required of him adequate to prevent his second flight from justice.

August 27.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1827.

We hasten to lay before our readers an authentic account of the loss of the Ship Britannia which we have extracted from the Cape Town Gazette, which with the following Extracts from two private letters that have been kindly sent to us Confirm we are sorry to say the rumor published in this day's Gazette of her complete wreck in St. Helena Bay. We are extremely happy to add however that that part of the report stating that several of the passengers had perished for the accuracy of which we did not pledge ourselves is incorrect the whole having arrived at the Cape all well.

CAPE TOWN.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1826.

It is with much regret we have to communicate the loss of the Ship Britannia, Captain William Bouchier, burthen 469 tons, from England, bound to Table Bay, the Isle of France, and India, having struck on a rock, on Sunday last, off St. Helena Bay. The day previous to her reaching the Bay, when in the act of reefing in a gale of wind, a seaman fell overboard from the yard, who succeeded in reaching a hen-coop which was thrown from the Ship to his assistance, when a boat was lowered, and the chief mate and four men volunteered to rescue him from his perilous situation, and in which they succeeded; but melancholy to relate, in returning to the Ship a heavy Sea struck the boat, it suamped, and all hands perished. After the Ship had struck Capt. Bouchier immediately put her about, and made all sail for the land, when he succeeded in runnig her a shore in St. Helena Bay. The Passengers were landed all in safety, but did not save their baggage; and we fear the mails will be lost. We understand the poop and quarter-deck are above water; and every effort will be made to save as much of the cargo as possible, for which purpose the Schooner Ann, with boats and every requisite assistance was despatched yesterday evening. We are happy to be able to state that Mrs. Colebrooke (the Lady of Commissioner Colebrooke) & the rest of the Passengers are well, and are expected to reach Cape Town this evening. The Passengers are:—Mrs. Colebrooke, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Hotch, two Misses Bouchier, Dr. Rutledge, 55th Regt. Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Lacy, 3d Buffs, Dr. Rook, two Messrs. Ravenscroft, Mr. Turner, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Major. Mr. Clark, and Mr. Alpin.

The Britannia left England on the 30th July, and arrived at Madeira on the 12th August.

The Hebe from England, whose arrival has been so long and anxiously looked, for, also took refuge in St. Helena Bay, and which she was to leave on Monday last.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 26TH OCTOBER 1826.

We yesterday received the melancholy intelligence of the Britannia having been totally wrecked in St. Helena Bay, two or three days ago. The Passengers, eighteen in number, with the Crew have all been saved. She was off Robbin Island upwards of a week ago, but was driven back by a heavy South Easter in which she sustained some damage, which induced her to put into St. Helena Bay for protection. In working out, she unfortunately struck on a sunken rock seventeen miles from the land, and made so much water that they ran for the shore immediately, and with difficulty succeeded in getting out the Passengers and Crew, before she sunk.

The Brig Britannia, Captain J. G. Walker, from the Down's 31st July, arrived at the Cape on 31st October, having put in for refreshments, and was to sail again for Bombay, on the 10th or 11th of November.

Two Misses Bourchier, Mr. Major Cadet, and D. Bourchier Passengers by the late Britania, were to come on to Bombay in the Brig Britannia.

PASSENGERS PER THE ANN MARIE.

A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.
G. S. Ravenscroft, Esq.
H. Young, Esq.
Lieut. Hummond, and Mr. O. Halpin.

GAZETTE PRESS.